

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 32

May 1948

PART IV
SOCIAL

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GENERAL INFORMATION
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
IN THE PACIFIC AREA

GENERAL

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NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES

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NAVY

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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P R E V E N T I V E M E D I C I N E

Communicable Diseases

1. There were 3,237 cases of 11 principal communicable diseases in April which caused 328 deaths, compared with 3,040 cases and 335 deaths in March. With the exception of cholera and diphtheria the number of cases of all communicable diseases increased in April. Diphtheria cases declined from 1,572 in March to 1,400 in April, while there were no cases reported for cholera. See charts, pages 358 through 362.

There were 6,364 cases of measles, 3,109 cases of whooping cough, 31,694 cases of tuberculosis, 15,309 cases of pneumonia and 460 cases of influenza in April.

V E T E R I N A R Y A F F A I R S

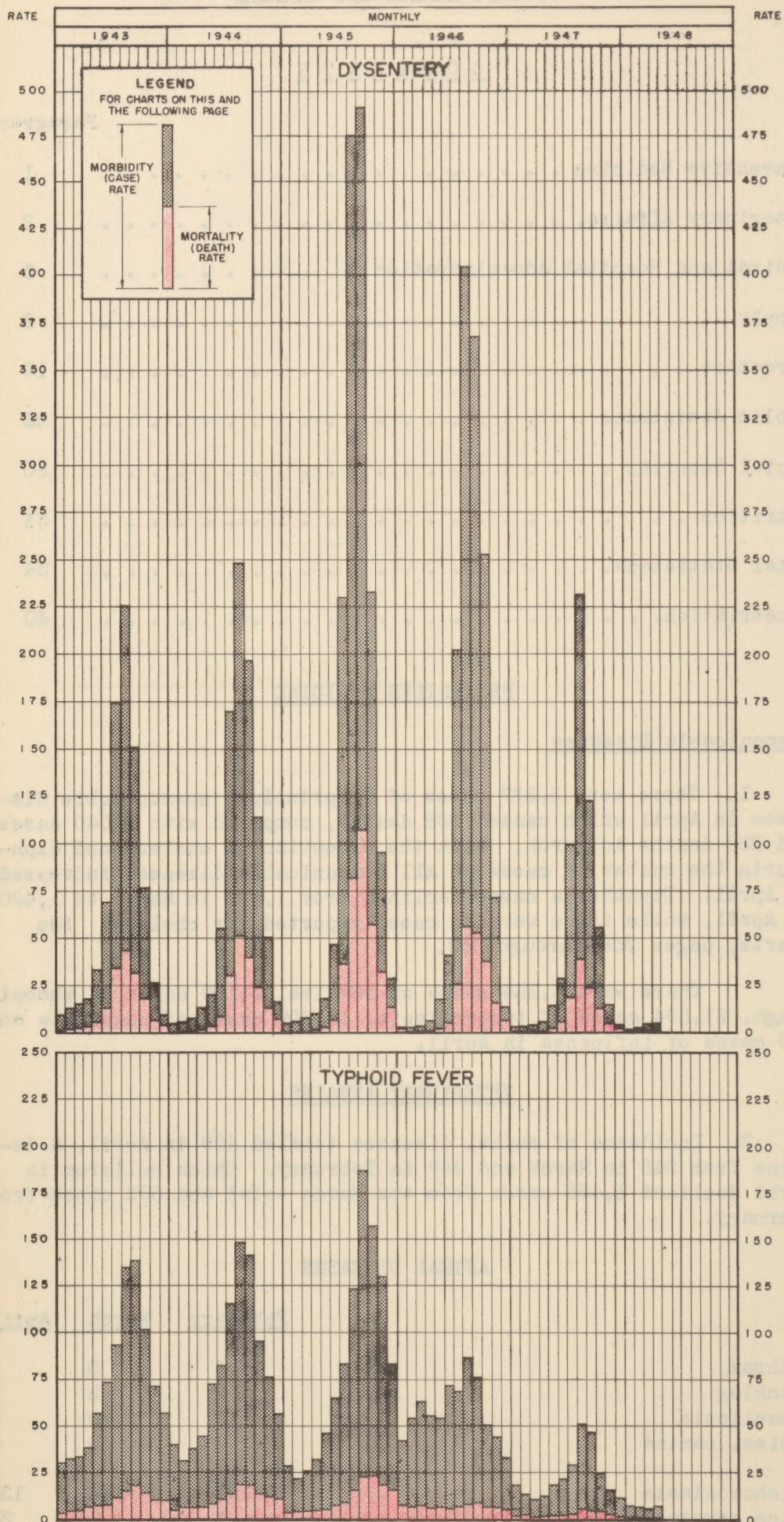
2. Incidence of animal diseases totaled 409 in April, a decline from 545 in March and 449 in February. Chick pullorum in April declined 1,455 cases from the March total and 693 cases from February.

A N I M A L D I S E A S E S

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Anthrax	4	0	0
Blackleg	2	2	0
Brucellosis	13	0	9
Rabies, canine	2	0	9
Trichomoniasis	197	342	139
Swine erysipelas	1	1	32
Swine cholera	40	27	43
Swine plague	10	7	8

EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



NOTE: RATES PRIOR TO 1948 BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

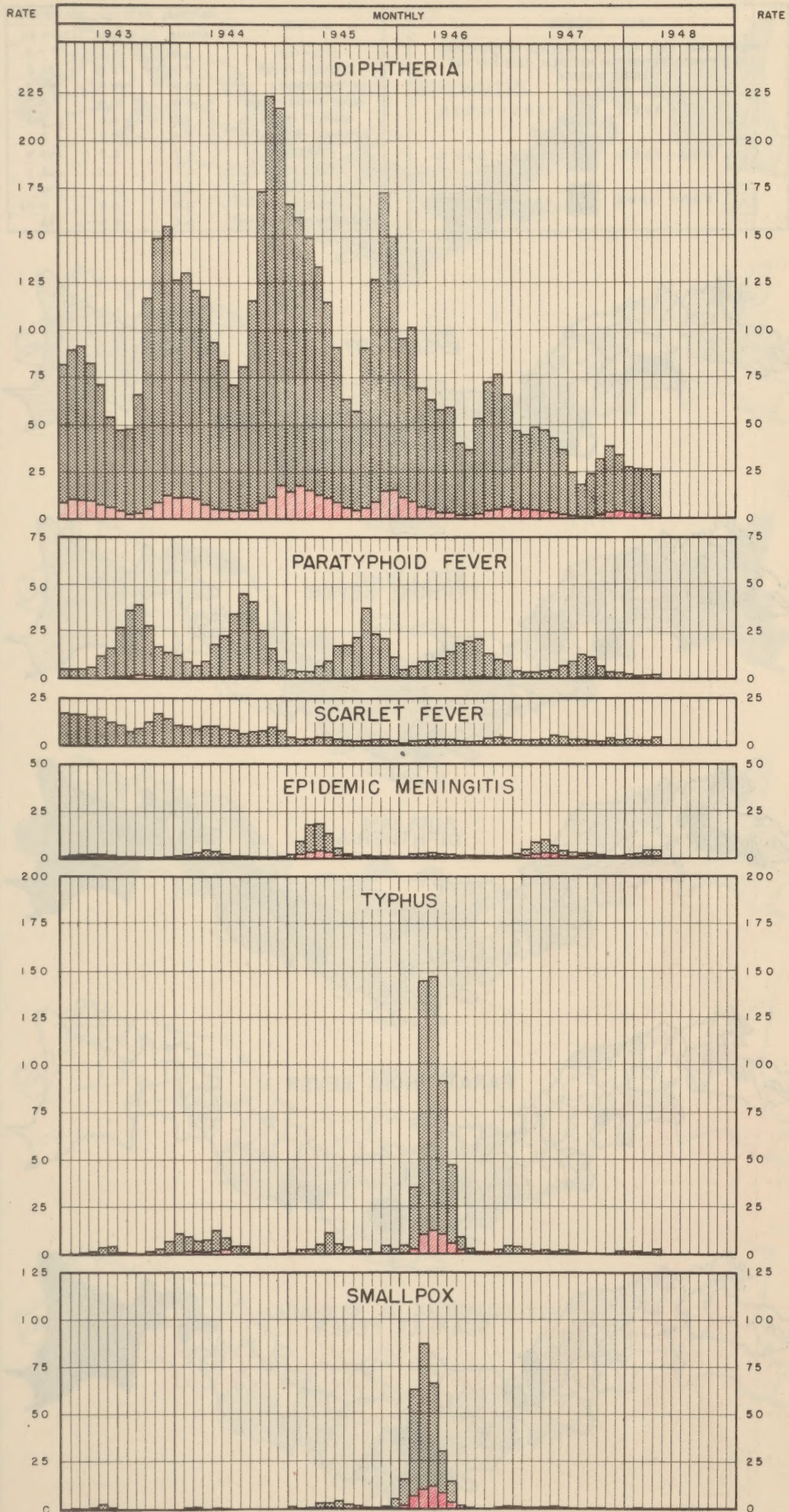
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EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



NOTE: RATES PRIOR TO 1948 BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES, 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

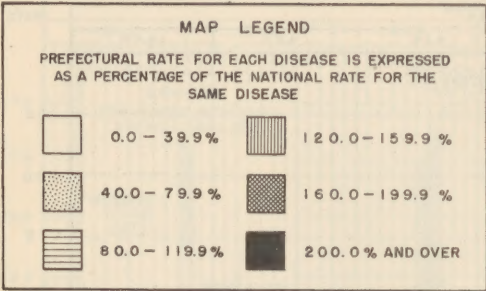
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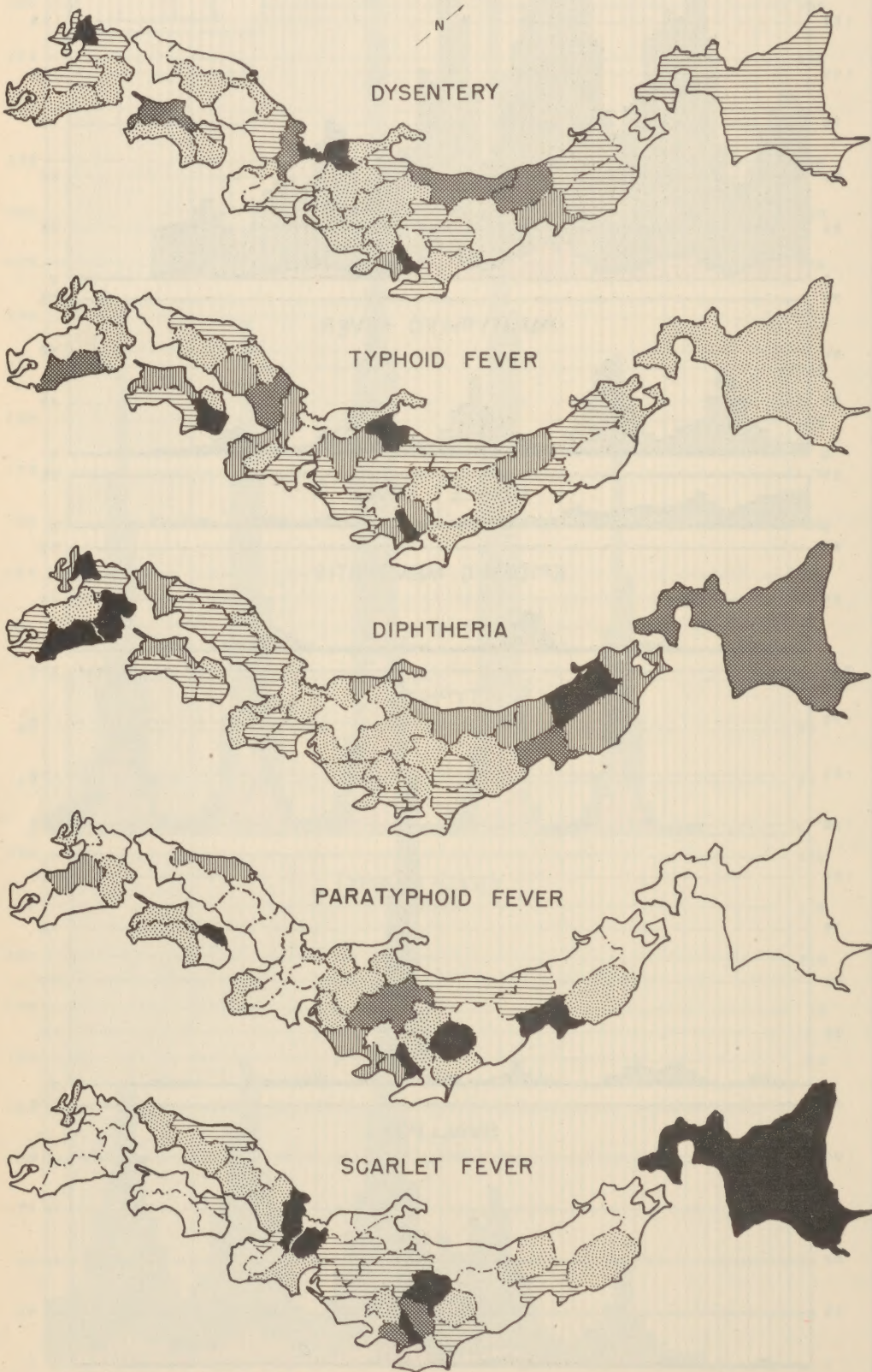
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ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · APRIL 1948



DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE /100,000/ ANNUM		
	APR 48	APR 47	APR 46
DYSENTERY	5.0	5.9	7.2
TYPHOID FEVER	7.1	12.3	55.6
DIPHTHERIA	23.4	46.8	63.0
PARATYPHOID FEVER	2.4	4.0	9.1
SCARLET FEVER	4.2	3.5	3.3
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	4.4	10.2	3.1
TYPHUS	2.7	2.3	146.9
SMALLPOX	0.1	1.0	66.7
MALARIA	4.9	11.4	NA
CHOLERA	0.0	0.0	0.03
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS*	0.0	0.0	NA



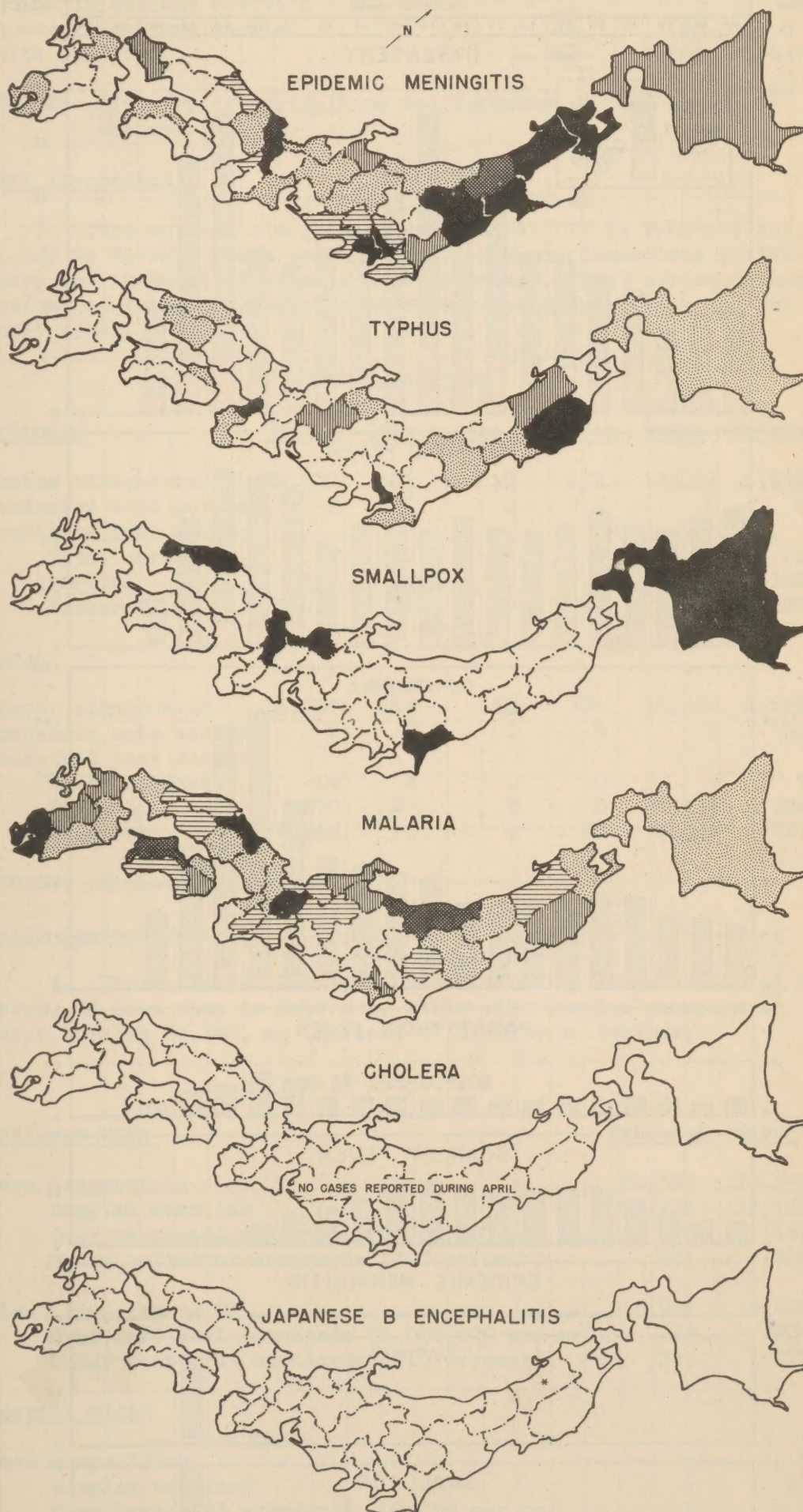
* ONE SUSPECTED CASE REPORTED DURING APRIL 1948.
NOTE : 1946 AND 1947 RATES BASED ON 1 JULY ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.
NA* DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
SOURCE : MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
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ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · APRIL 1948



* ONE SUSPECTED CASE REPORTED DURING APRIL 1948.

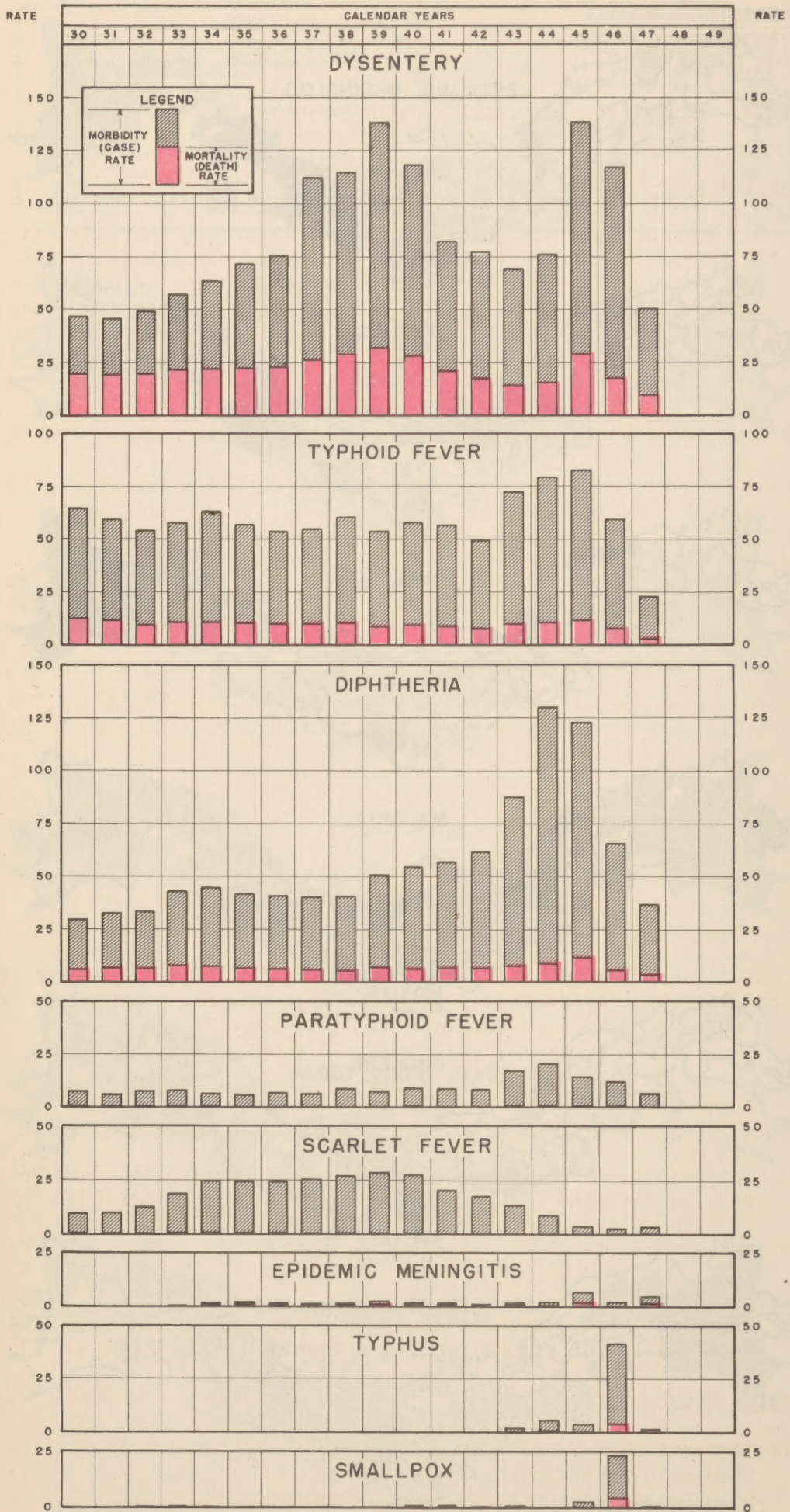
NOTE: RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
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COMMUNICABLE DISEASE TRENDS

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM*



* BASED ON ESTIMATED CIVILIAN POPULATION. OKINAWA PREFECTURE INCLUDED, 1930-1936.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
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	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Strangles	114	118	81
Equine infectious abortion	31	5	25
Equine infectious anemia	35	43	63
Chick pullorum	2,042	2,804	1,349

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Animal Husbandry.

Meat Inspection

3. Farm animals slaughtered numbered 47,573 in February and 41,049 in March. There were no ante-mortem condemnations in February but in March 24 animals were condemned. Post-mortem condemnations of total carcasses in March were more than twice the February total.

MEAT INSPECTION

<u>February</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	22,627	651	19	439	17,027	6,810
Condemned ante mortem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Condemned post mortem						
Total carcass	7	0	0	0	0	5
Partial	167	14	0	0	46	168
Visceral	3,056	32	2	13	2,729	667

March

Number slaughtered	18,707	644	30	396	17,333	3,939
Condemned ante mortem	2	0	0	0	1	21
Condemned post mortem						
Total carcass	14	3	0	0	4	7
Partial	870	27	1	5	1,151	334
Visceral	6,268	70	4	26	4,688	737

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Dairy Inspection

4. There were 10,296 inspections of dairy farms conducted in March, 76 less than in February, while milk samples examined in March totaled 33,185, an increase of 3,900 over February.

MILK INSPECTION

<u>Ordinary Milk</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Farm inspections	10,335	10,263
Samples examined	29,228	33,132
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	516	657
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	981	1,031
Plant inspections	5,289	4,233
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	222	204
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	246	275

Special Milk

Farm inspections	4	5
Samples examined	7	11
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1	1

Special Milk (continued)February March

Plant inspections	6	11
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2	3
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0	2

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	33	28
Samples examined	50	42
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	1	0
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	8	7

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

5. There were 3,502 Japanese civilian hospitals 30 April with a total capacity of 210,321 beds, of which 99,049 were occupied. Hospitals and their total bed capacity increased 30 and 1,325 over the March figure. Out-patients treated in April numbered 1,557,406.

Nursing Affairs

6. The annual meeting of the Japanese National Nurses' Association was held in Kyoto from 26 to 28 April. Approximately 2,000 members representing all the prefectures were present. Lectures and discussions on nursing programs were held, publications were displayed and officers were elected.

7. Ten-day midwifery refresher courses were given in Nagano, Aichi and Osaka Prefectures in May. These courses were sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare and the Midwifery Section of the National Nurses' Association.

SUPPLYProduction

8. Production of medical and dental supplies in April were valued at ¥ 1,882,080,440, an increase of ¥ 955,109,004 over the preceding month and ¥ 1,418,034,733 over the 1947 monthly average. With the exception of dental materials and biologicals, production of all other supplies increased.

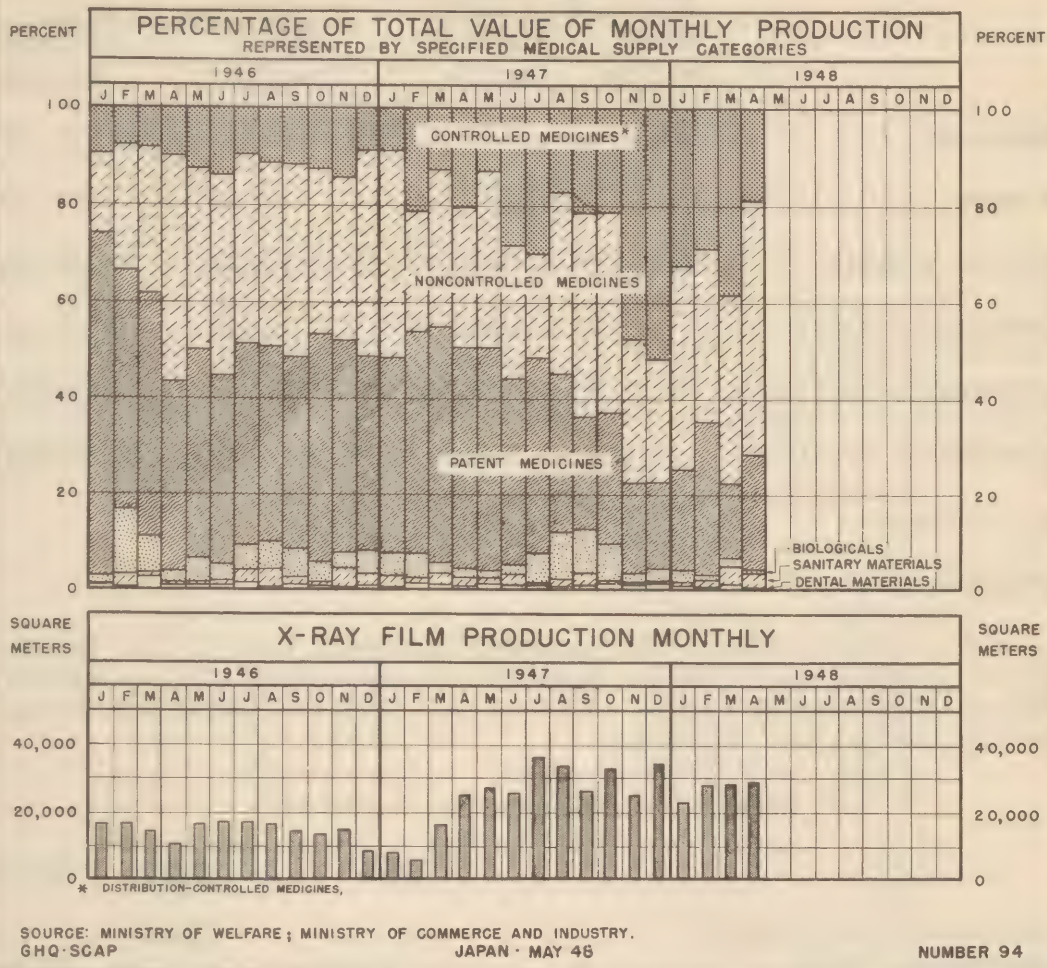
MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES
(yen)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Controlled medicines	337,559,363	341,415,929
Noncontrolled medicines	343,623,144	967,594,026
Patent medicines	138,555,402	444,139,317
Biologicals	16,495,544	13,041,688
Medical instruments	18,577,834	19,368,548
Dental instruments	16,405,688	17,184,603
Dental materials	10,409,544	8,977,009
Sanitary materials	33,029,225	55,251,858
Sanitary rubber goods	<u>12,315,692</u>	<u>15,107,462</u>
Total	926,971,436	1,882,080,440

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



9. With the exception of mapharsen production of all venereal disease control drugs declined in April. Mapharsen produced in April totaled 47.4 kilograms compared with 33 kilograms in March and the average monthly output for the first quarter of 1948 of 55.7 kilograms.

DRUG PRODUCTION

	Unit	Monthly Average First Quarter 1948	March	April
Sulfathiazole	kilogram	3,569.0	4,111	2,806.0
Bismuth sub-salicylate	liter	671.3	581	431.1
Mapharsen	kilogram	55.7	33	47.4
Penicillin	vial of 100,000 oxford units	88,400.0	157,019	118,754.0

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

10. Production of crude and finished cholera and typhus vaccines was temporarily suspended because sufficient amounts were on hand to meet all needs. Of the 8,420,160 cubic centimeters of crude triple typhoid vaccines produced in March, 1,040,000 cubic centimeters were finished in April.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS
(cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in April</u>		<u>On Hand 30 April</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	-	-	1,460,000 <u>a/</u>	4,176,020
Typhus	-	-	-	607,220
Triple typhoid	8,600,000	1,040,000	14,061,200	1,346,810
Smallpox (doses)	-	2,595,830	-	565,235
Diphtheria antitoxin	-	50,000	-	196,767
Diphtheria toxoid	100,000	2,356,000	7,584,540 <u>a/</u>	1,800,084

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

11. Production of DDT sprayers increased from 18,010 of all types in March to 23,330 in April while production of five percent DDT residual-effect sprays declined from 204,181 gallons in March to 137,635 gallons in April.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Rat traps, spring type	each	1,200	0
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	0	3,140
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	3,333	9,796
10 percent DDT dust (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	pound	408,980	54,420
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	134,181	67,485
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	gallon	70,000	70,150
DDT concentrate (Japanese production)	kilogram	18,407	23,959
Sprayers, knapsack type, 3 gallon	each	10,360	13,720
Sprayers, pump type, semiautomatic	each	4,150	5,810
Sprayers, hand type, one-half gallon	each	3,500	3,800
DDT dusters	each	7,000	6,800
Power dusters	each	24	10

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

12. X-ray and electrotherapy production in April totaled 649 pieces of equipment, a decline of 534 pieces from the March output but 148 pieces over the average 1947 monthly production.

X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
X-ray equipment	352	278
Ultrashortwave equipment	38	39
Ultraviolet-ray equipment	101	51

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Infrared-ray equipment	1	2
Luminous screens	188	65
Intensifying screens	489	196
Electrosurgical apparatus	14	18

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

13. X-ray films produced in April totaled 28,956 square meters, an increase of 747 square meters over the March output. The 1947 average monthly production was 24,760 square meters and the average monthly production for the first quarter of 1948 was 26,262 square meters.

X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION
(dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	1,084	1,574
5 x 7	3,086	1,814
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	2,389	1,158
8 x 10	2,798	4,154
10 x 12	12,916	20,328
11 x 14	0	100
14 x 17	4,266	2,754
Dental	940	560
R 120	256	1,012

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

14. Cotton sanitary goods produced in April amounted to 364,508 pounds, or 133,900 pounds greater than the March output and 110,977 pounds more than the average monthly production for the first quarter of 1948.

COTTON SANITARY GOODS PRODUCTION
(pounds)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>Monthly Average First Quarter 1948</u>
Gauze	43,340	81,153	67,361
Bandage cloth	31,933	55,235	54,112
Absorbent cotton	<u>155,335</u>	<u>228,120</u>	<u>132,058</u>
Total	230,608	364,508	253,531

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

15. Glass syringes produced in April numbered 371,900 pieces, an increase of 19,491 pieces over March and 5,620 pieces over the average monthly production for the first quarter of 1948.

16. The number of laboratory animals supplied to laboratories in April increased 583 over the March figure of 57,909. The average monthly distribution for the first quarter of 1948 was 47,039 animals.

DISTRIBUTION OF LABORATORY ANIMALS

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Guinea pigs	2,677	2,917
Rats	964	1,074
Rabbits	1,305	1,886
White mice	<u>52,963</u>	<u>52,615</u>
Total	57,909	58,492

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Distribution

17. Medical supplies and instruments distributed in April were valued at ¥ 1,874,268,549, an increase of ¥ 878,956,241 over the revised March total. Medicines distributed in April amounted to ¥ 1,788,353,841 compared with ¥ 914,383,837 in March.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND INSTRUMENTS (yen)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Former army and navy medicines	1,192,359	3,252,588
Former army and navy surgical instruments	2,244,747	-
Other surgical instruments	18,552,442	22,851,379
Dental supplies (exclusive of dental precious metals)	24,818,294	24,458,481
Rubber medical items	8,235,446	11,554,321
Cotton sanitary materials	27,077,542 a/	27,050,527
Controlled medicines	312,687,422	284,234,034
Noncontrolled medicines	439,811,873	1,084,698,314
Patent medicines	<u>160,692,183</u>	<u>416,168,905</u>
Total	995,312,308 a/	1,874,268,549

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

18. Precious metals for dental use distributed in April totaled 301,803 grams of which 286,165 grams were gold and 15,638 grams were silver alloys.

NARCOTICS

19. Persons registered to handle narcotics numbered 81,536 by 31 March, an increase of 1,517 since 29 February.

20. Violators of narcotics regulations arrested in March numbered 73, of whom 14 were registered narcotics handlers and 59 unregistered. Six registered narcotics handlers and 16 nonregistrants were convicted. Penalties for registrants varied from three months' penal servitude and ¥ 500 fine to three years' prison sentence and ¥ 5,000 fine. The nonregistrants received penalties varying from ¥ 300 fine to two years' penal sentence and ¥ 5,000 fine. Charges against 15 defendants were dropped because of insufficient evidence. Thirty-five registrants were admonished and three minor violations were disposed of administratively.

21. Thefts of narcotics in March numbered 22 and losses of supplies through fires totaled two.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

22. Welfare payments in April amounted to ¥ 366,200,622 compared with ¥ 408,285,022 the preceding month. Assistance in kind was valued at ¥ 59,685,650 compared with ¥ 56,131,208 in March. Persons receiving aid during the month numbered 2,013,927 of whom 135,944 were in institutions, compared with 2,077,031 persons and the revised total of 138,195 in institutions in March. See the chart on the following page.

23. Eleven shipments of LARA relief supplies totaling 187.77 metric tons arrived in Yokohama from 20 April to 15 May. The supplies consisted of 89.53 metric tons of food, 86.46 metric tons of clothing and shoes, 0.10 metric ton of medicine and 11.68 metric tons of miscellaneous items.

24. The total LARA relief supplies received from the first shipment 1 November 1946 to the 75th shipment on 15 May totaled 4,625.14 metric tons, of which 3,473.60 metric tons were food, 1,000.85 metric tons were clothing and shoes, 59.34 metric tons were medicine and 91.35 metric tons were miscellaneous items.

25. The National Interdependence Campaign, a Community Chest drive to aid private relief agencies, collected ¥ 571,071,682 or 84.2 percent of the national goal up to 6 May.

Fifteen prefectures oversubscribed their prefectural quotas, four prefectures made 100-percent collections, 22 prefectures' collections ranged from 99.2 to 37 percent of their prefectural goal and five prefectures did not participate due to damages suffered in the October 1947 flood.

26. The Ministry of Welfare reported 123,511 orphans in Japan as of 30 April, of whom 68,487 were boys and 55,024 were girls. Their ages, according to the Japanese system of counting, were as follows: 554 one and two years old, 719 three years old, 13,213 four to seven years old, 57,731 eight to 14 years old and 51,294 from 15 to 20 years old.

There were 12,202 orphans in institutions, 107.108 with guardians and 4,201 older boys and girls who were self-supporting.

27. Investigations showed that of the 123,511 orphans 28,248 were orphaned as a direct result of the war and 4,055 are presently in institutions; 11,351 were repatriated orphans with 1,140 now in institutions; 2,647 were abandoned or lost children of whom 1,501 are in institutions; and 81,265 were orphaned through various other causes of whom 5,506 are in institutions.

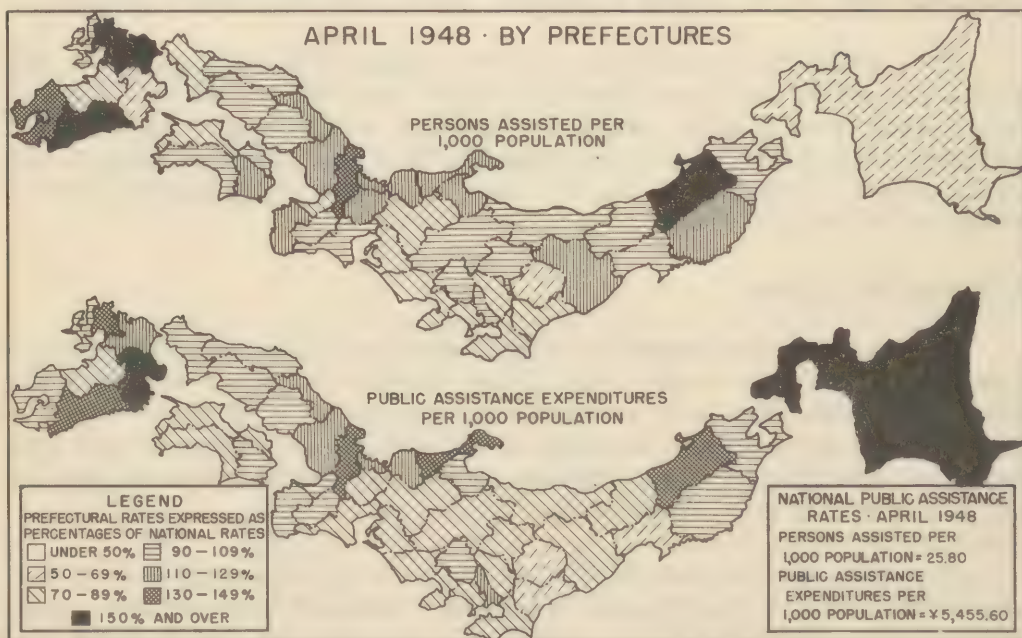
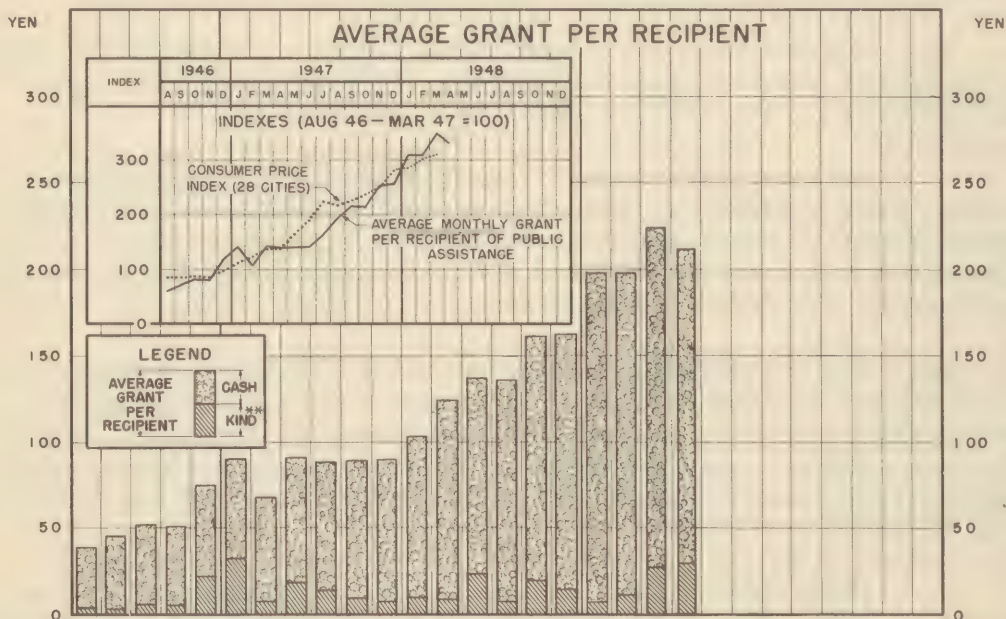
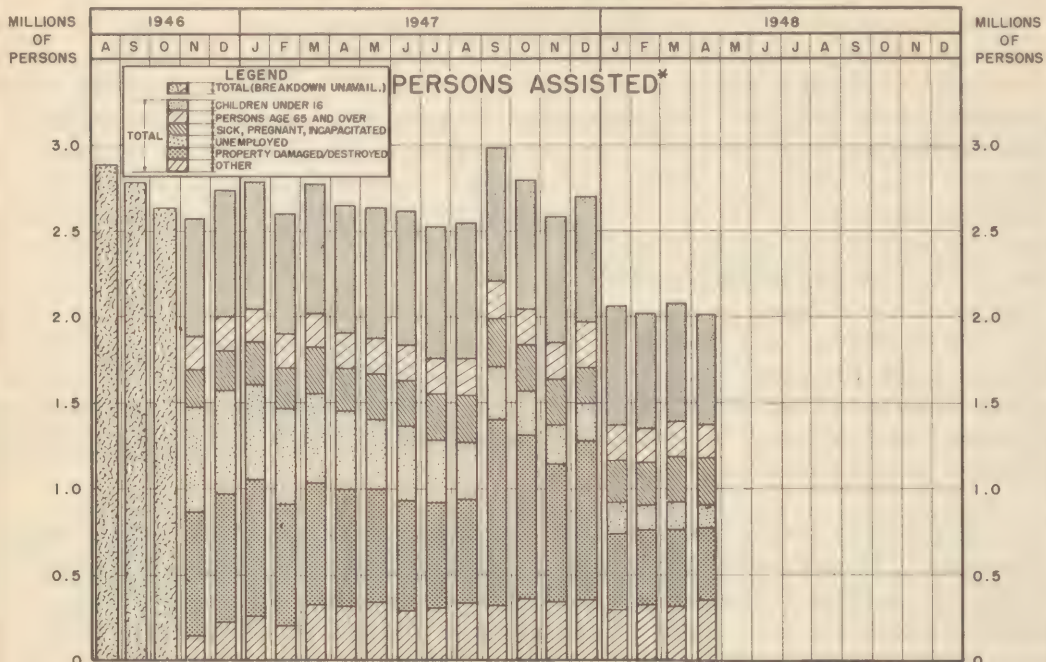
Japanese Red Cross

28. A national training conference on volunteer service and disaster relief was held 4 and 5 May at the National Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross Society in Tokyo. The Society developed administrative channels through which Red Cross services are extended to all communities through volunteer service and disaster relief organizational programs.

29. The Junior Red Cross Advisory Committee decided 13 May to make arrangements for Junior Red Cross leadership training centers at Tamano in Okayama Prefecture 25-31 July and at Gora in Kanagawa Prefecture 15-21 August.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

EXCLUSIVE OF GRANTS TO PERSONS IN WELFARE INSTITUTIONS



* PERSONS ASSISTED ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRIMARY FACTORS IN DEPENDENCY.
 ** CHIEFLY CLOTHING AND TEXTILES. YEN VALUE BASED ON COST OF ITEMS TO GOVERNMENT

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF WELFARE; CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
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SOCIAL SECURITY

30. Government-subsidized programs of unemployment allowances were succeeded 1 May by unemployment insurance laws based on employer-employee contributions. Persons eligible for benefits under unemployment insurance are those who became unemployed after 1 May, having been engaged in covered employment for at least six months prior to that date.

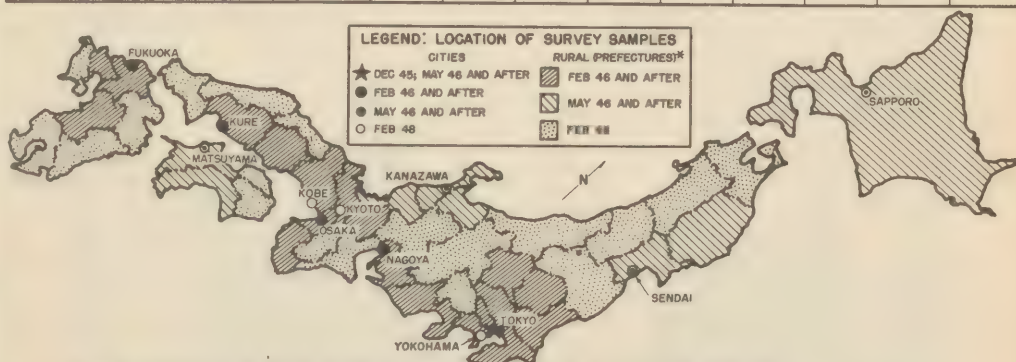
NUTRITION

31. The February nutrition surveys showed average caloric consumption per capita per day in all areas except in the Akita copper mines decreased as compared with the November surveys. Consumption of carbohydrates in the rural areas was slightly greater than in the cities but the amount of fats and proteins consumed in the urban areas remained higher than in rural areas. Note the charts on the following three pages.

NUTRITION SURVEYS

CONDUCTED SINCE DECEMBER 1945

SURVEY GROUP	DEC 45	FEB 46	MAY 46	AUG 46	NOV 46	FEB 47	MAY 47	AUG 47	NOV 47	FEB 48			
NUMBER OF PERSONS FROM WHOM FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA WERE OBTAINED													
TOKYO	16,020	NONE	13,097	13,368	13,299	13,316	12,919	12,613	12,860	4,293			
OTHER CITIES	NONE	13,810	22,135	21,744	21,681	21,803	22,393	22,416	22,695	5,240			
RURAL*	NONE	37,836	49,609	49,436	48,759	48,206	49,391	50,928	47,114	21,693			
NUMBER OF PERSONS EXAMINED FOR SYMPTOMS OF NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES													
TOKYO	31,965	NONE	32,871	31,116	29,890	29,691	28,858	28,054	28,022	3,332			
OTHER CITIES	NONE	29,257	45,586	46,420	45,267	46,750	46,288	47,185	45,866	4,672			
RURAL*	NONE	64,513	75,963	75,033	72,907	74,335	79,786	77,744	74,845	20,392			
AVERAGE ADULT MALE UNIT COMPOSITION OF CONSUMPTION SURVEY SAMPLE**													
TOKYO	0.875	—	0.822	0.829	0.828	0.834	0.831	0.820	0.821	0.807			
OTHER CITIES	—	0.812	0.815	0.819	0.823	0.821	0.817	0.814	0.815	0.811			
RURAL*	—	0.818	0.893	0.876	0.912	0.840	0.882	0.887	0.920	0.818			



* RURAL - POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE OF LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CITIES (SHI) OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION.
 ** THE ADULT MALE UNIT IS USED TO EXPRESS THE NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF A POPULATION IN RELATION TO THE NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF AN AVERAGE ADULT MALE AT MODERATE WORK. THUS A 0.500 ADULT MALE UNIT POPULATION WOULD REQUIRE ONE HALF THE PER CAPITA INTAKE OF A 1.000 ADULT MALE UNIT POPULATION.
 SOURCE: NUTRITION SURVEYS.
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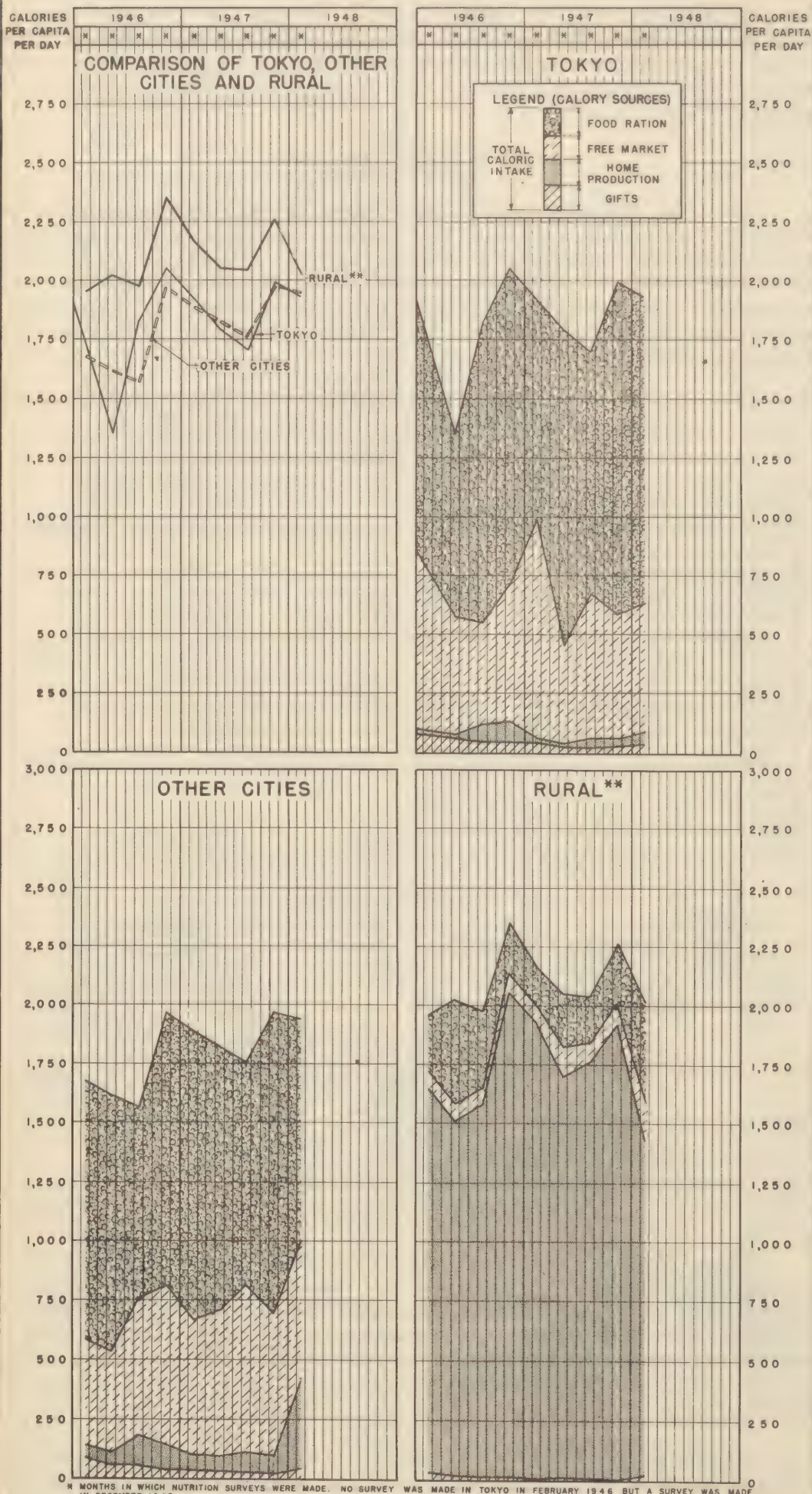
NUMBER 96

32. The symptoms associated with nutritional deficiency declined in February compared with the November survey, but xerophthalmia and glossitis rose in the rural areas. There were increases in hyperkeratosis, glossitis, bradycardia and edema in the urban areas in February. This was partly due to the low nutritive value of the diet and also to the deficiency of vitamin B₁. See the chart on page 375.

33. The percentage of individuals underweight was greatest among infants less than 12 months old in the urban area and among persons over 51 years old in all areas, as shown in the chart on page 376.

AVERAGE DAILY CALORIC INTAKE

SINCE FEBRUARY 1946



* MONTHS IN WHICH NUTRITION SURVEYS WERE MADE. NO SURVEY WAS MADE IN TOKYO IN FEBRUARY 1946 BUT A SURVEY WAS MADE IN DECEMBER 1945.
 ** POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE OF LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CITIES (SHI) OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION.

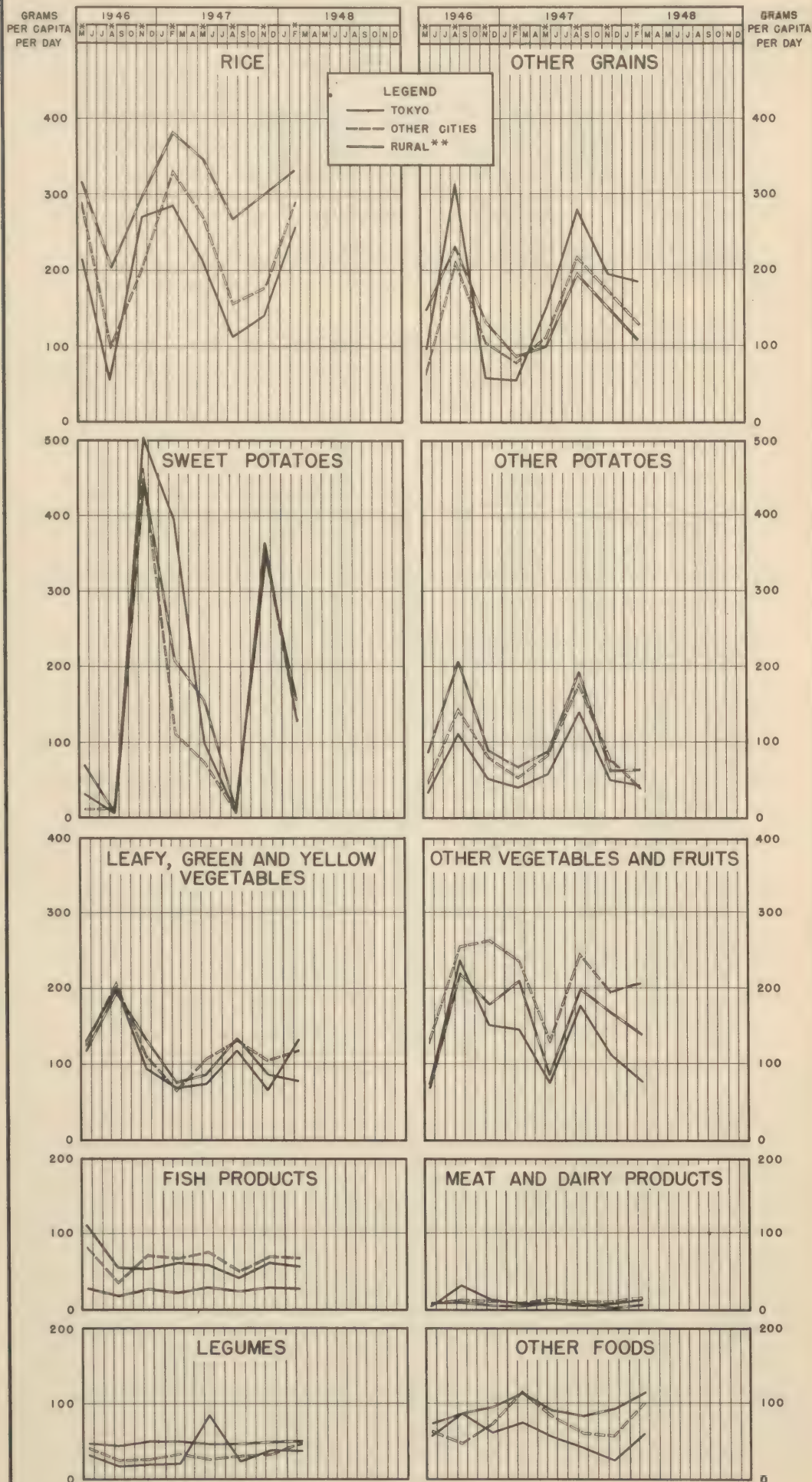
SOURCE : NUTRITION SURVEYS.
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AVERAGE DAILY FOOD CONSUMPTION

SINCE MAY 1946



* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE MADE.

** POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE OF LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CITIES (SHI) OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION.

SOURCE: NUTRITION SURVEYS.

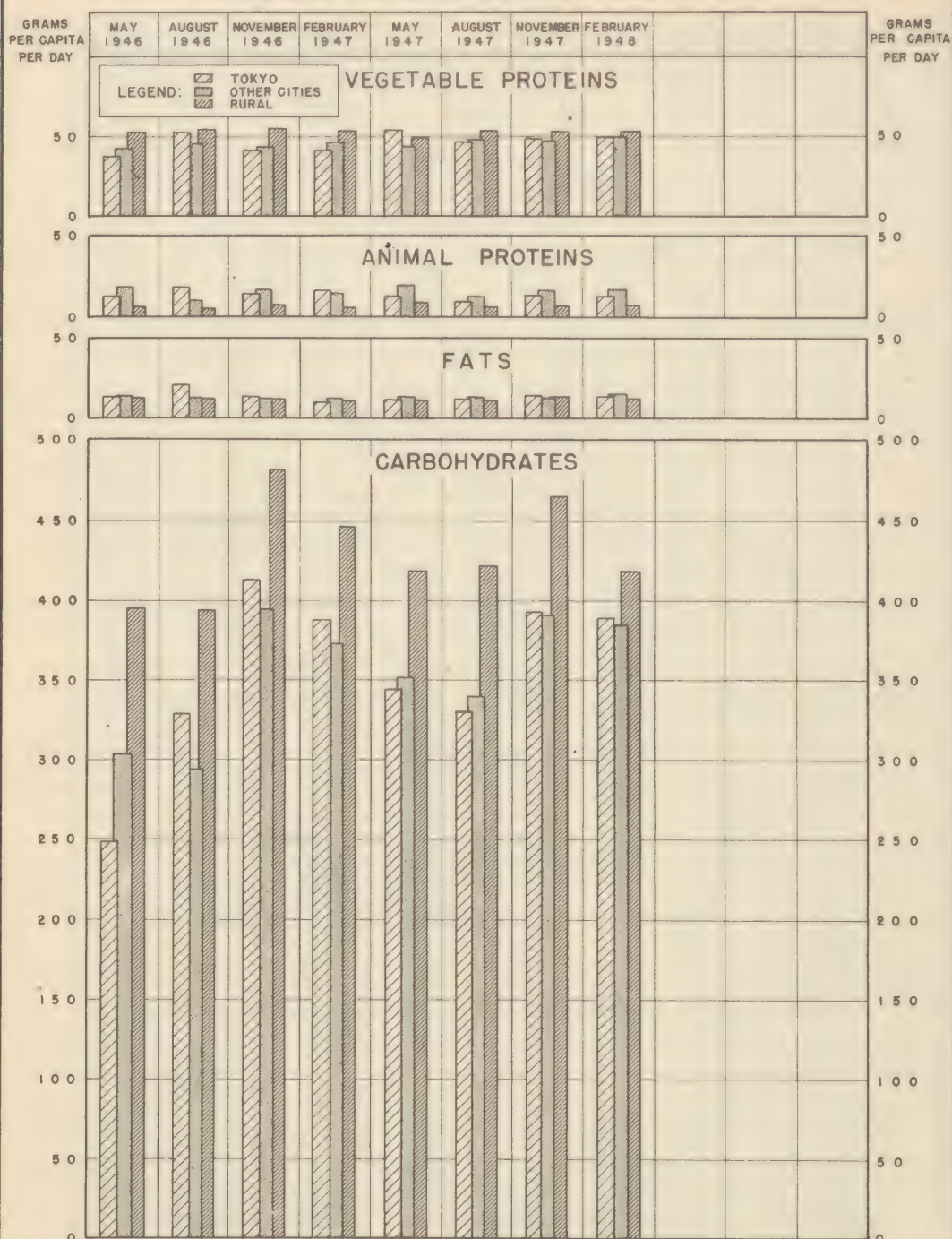
GHQ · SCAP

JAPAN · MAY 48

NUMBER 98

PROTEINS, FATS, CARBOHYDRATES, MINERALS AND VITAMINS

AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA · SINCE MAY 1946



MINERALS AND VITAMINS · AVERAGE /CAPITA /DAY

ITEM	UNITS	SURVEY GROUP	MAY 1946	AUGUST 1946	NOVEMBER 1946	FEBRUARY 1947	MAY 1947	AUGUST 1947	NOVEMBER 1947	FEBRUARY 1948
CALCIUM	GRAMS	TOKYO	0.31	0.20	0.24	0.23	0.26	0.18	0.21	0.23
		OTHER CITIES	0.37	0.25	0.39	0.26	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.25
		RURAL*	0.29	0.27	0.31	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.24
IRON	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	35.00	46.00	55.00	48.00	63.00	41.00	54.00	45.00
		OTHER CITIES	52.00	67.00	75.00	42.00	38.00	46.00	38.00	50.00
		RURAL*	58.00	76.00	86.00	45.00	37.00	55.00	53.00	47.00
NIACIN	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	8.50	9.40	12.30	10.90	9.10	7.90	10.70	9.20
		OTHER CITIES	6.00	8.10	13.10	9.90	9.80	8.00	12.00	10.10
		RURAL*	8.20	9.10	12.20	9.80	9.00	8.90	10.50	8.60
PHOSPHORUS	GRAMS	TOKYO	1.28	1.66	1.44	1.77	1.75	1.54	1.78	1.69
		OTHER CITIES	1.37	1.46	2.07	1.72	1.55	1.63	1.93	1.78
		RURAL*	1.75	1.77	2.22	1.58	1.68	1.73	1.97	1.70
VITAMIN A	THOUSANDS OF INT'L UNITS	TOKYO	4.21	6.32	3.02	2.24	1.75	3.92	2.03	3.97
		OTHER CITIES	5.72	8.90	6.09	2.24	3.30	4.15	3.19	3.56
		RURAL*	5.66	7.90	5.59	2.40	2.57	4.15	2.63	2.34
VITAMIN B ₁	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	1.08	1.94	1.03	1.53	1.67	1.74	1.87	1.65
		OTHER CITIES	2.42	1.55	1.82	1.41	1.37	1.64	1.85	1.53
		RURAL*	1.96	1.85	2.25	1.55	1.51	1.73	1.84	1.50
VITAMIN B ₂	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	0.57	0.77	0.67	0.62	0.62	0.67	0.68	0.70
		OTHER CITIES	0.78	0.88	0.94	0.61	0.63	0.72	0.86	0.72
		RURAL*	0.84	0.97	0.99	0.70	0.63	0.70	0.70	0.64
VITAMIN C	MILLIGRAMS	TOKYO	101.00	185.00	242.00	192.00	94.00	132.00	177.00	134.00
		OTHER CITIES	147.00	216.00	269.00	128.00	118.00	154.00	207.00	151.00
		RURAL*	119.00	204.00	254.00	154.00	123.00	152.00	190.00	127.00

* POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE OF LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CITIES (SHI) OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION.

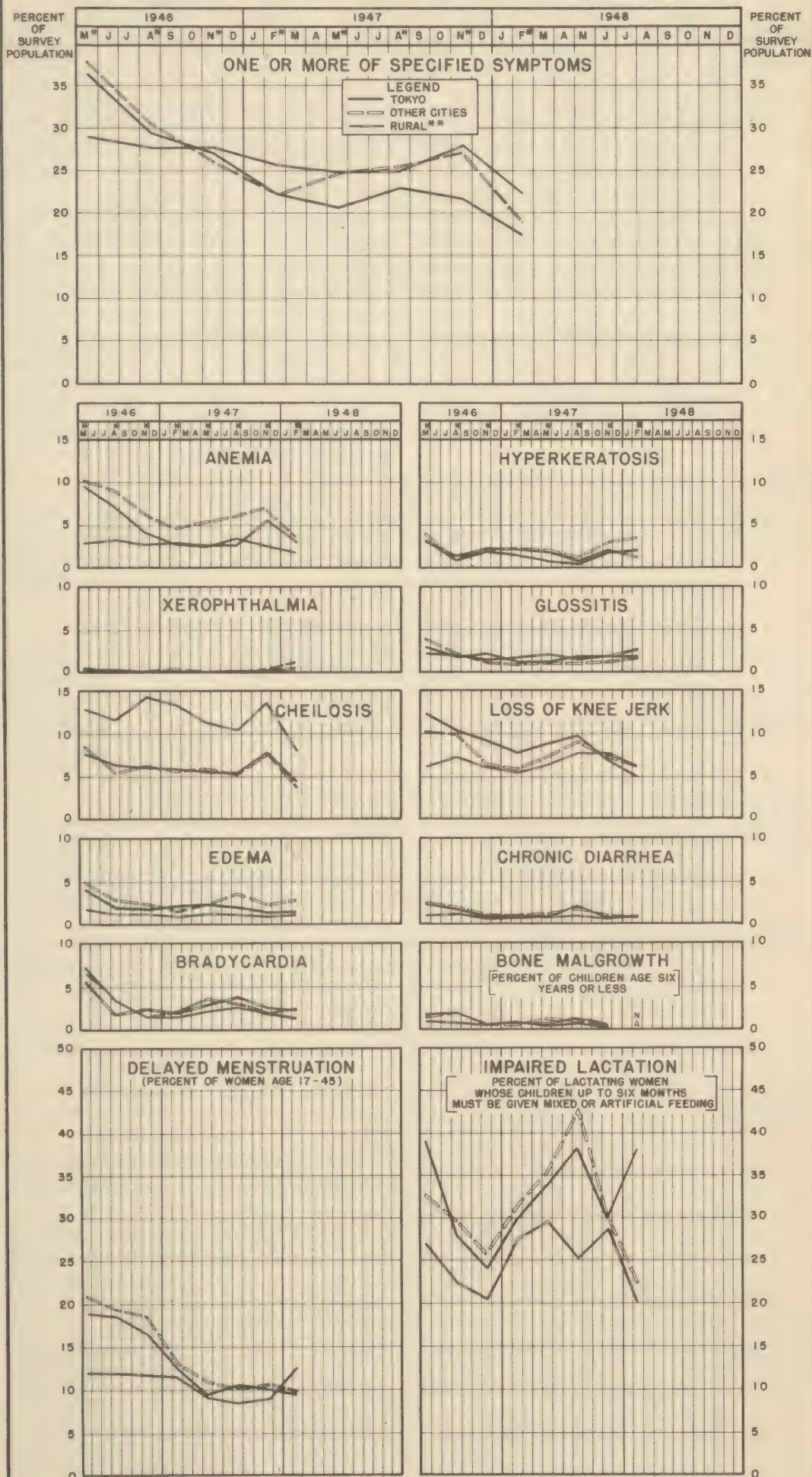
SOURCE: NUTRITION SURVEYS.
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SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES

PERCENT OF SURVEY POPULATION SHOWING SPECIFIED SYMPTOMS · SINCE MAY 1946



* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE MADE.

** POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE OF LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CITIES (SHI) OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION.

NOTE: NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

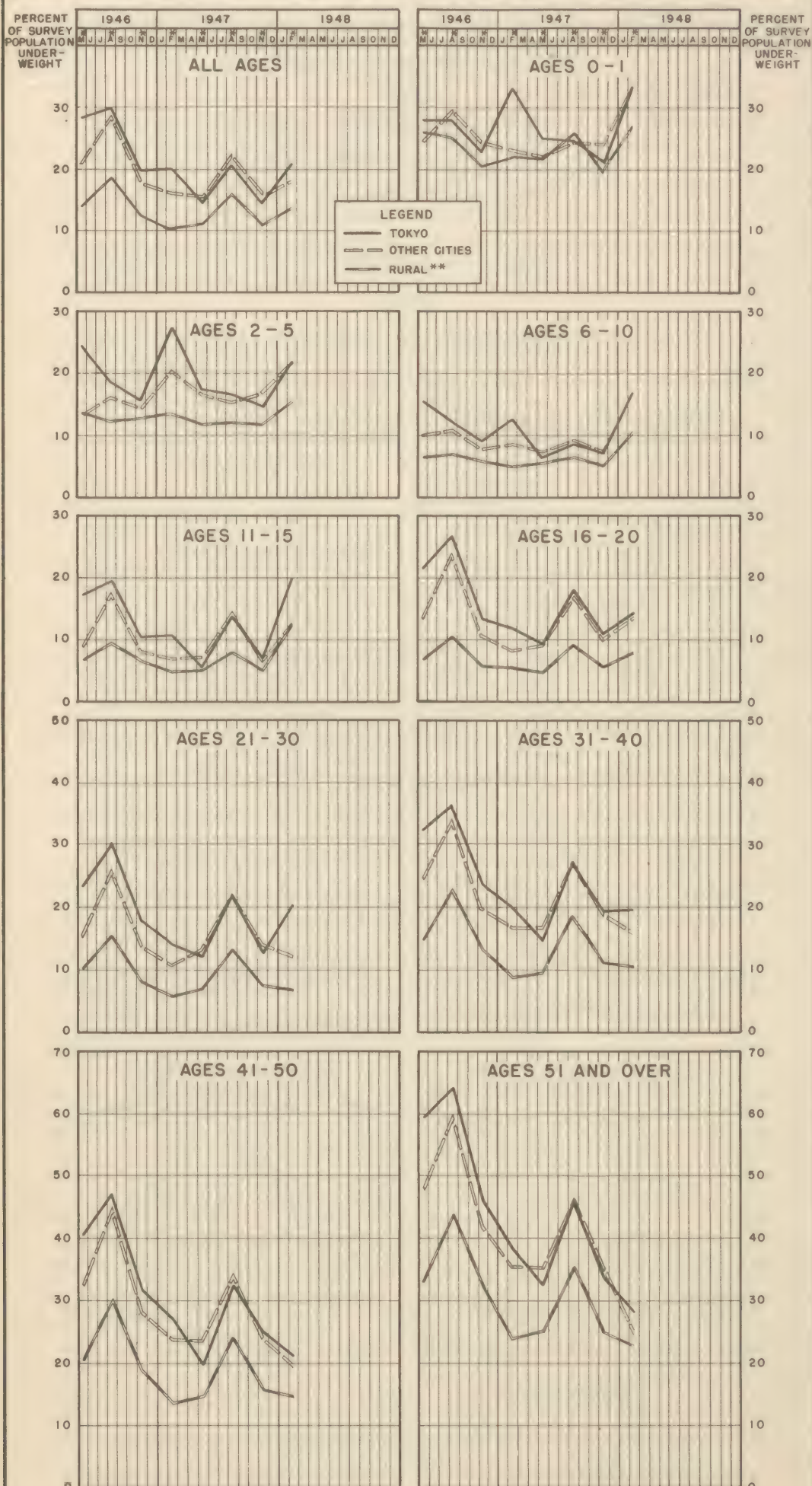
SOURCE: NUTRITION SURVEYS.
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PROPORTION OF POPULATION UNDERWEIGHT

PERCENT OF SURVEY POPULATION 10 PERCENT OR MORE BELOW NORMS SET IN STANDARD AGE - WEIGHT - HEIGHT TABLES



* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE MADE.

** POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE OF LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CITIES (SHI) OF 30,000 OR MORE POPULATION.

SOURCE: NUTRITION SURVEYS.
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VITAL STATISTICS

34. Births in March totaled 257,373, a decline of 3,108 from the February figure. The birth rate per 1,000 population per annum dropped from 42.1 in February to 38.9, but was the highest recorded for March since 1935, when the rate was 40.3 per 1,000 population per annum. The rate for March 1947 was 36.0 per 1,000 population per annum while the median March rate from 1935 to 1941 was 35.6 per 1,000 population per annum. Note charts on following two pages.

35. Deaths in March increased 3,145 over February to 92,428, but the rate per 1,000 population per annum declined from 14.4 to 14.0, the lowest recorded since 1919. The rate for March 1947 was 18.0 per 1,000 population per annum while the median March rate for the period 1935 to 1941 was 18.3 per 1,000 population per annum.

36. Infant deaths in March decreased 878 from the preceding month to 18,752. The rate per 1,000 live births was 72.9 compared with 75.4 in February. The rate for the corresponding period of 1947 was 101.8 per 1,000 live births and the March median rate for the period 1938 to 1942 was 101.2 per 1,000 live births.

Stillbirths totaled 12,427 in March, an increase of 256 over February. The rate per 1,000 live births increased from 46.7 in February to 48.3 in March. The rate for March 1947 was 43.1 per 1,000 live births and the median March rate for the period 1935 to 1941 was 43.7.

37. Marriages increased 11,808 over the February total to 106,775 in March. The rate per 1,000 population per annum was 16.1 compared with 15.3 per 1,000 per annum in February. The rate for March 1947 was 12.8 per 1,000 population per annum and the median March rate for the period 1932 to 1938 was 10.3 per 1,000 population per annum.

Divorces increased from 6,265 in February to 7,612 in March. The March rate per 1,000 population per annum was 1.2 compared with 1.0 in February. The rate for March 1947 was 1.1 per 1,000 population per annum while the March median during the period 1932 to 1938 was 0.8 per 1,000 population per annum.

38. The following ten causes accounted for 60,895 or approximately two thirds of all deaths in March.

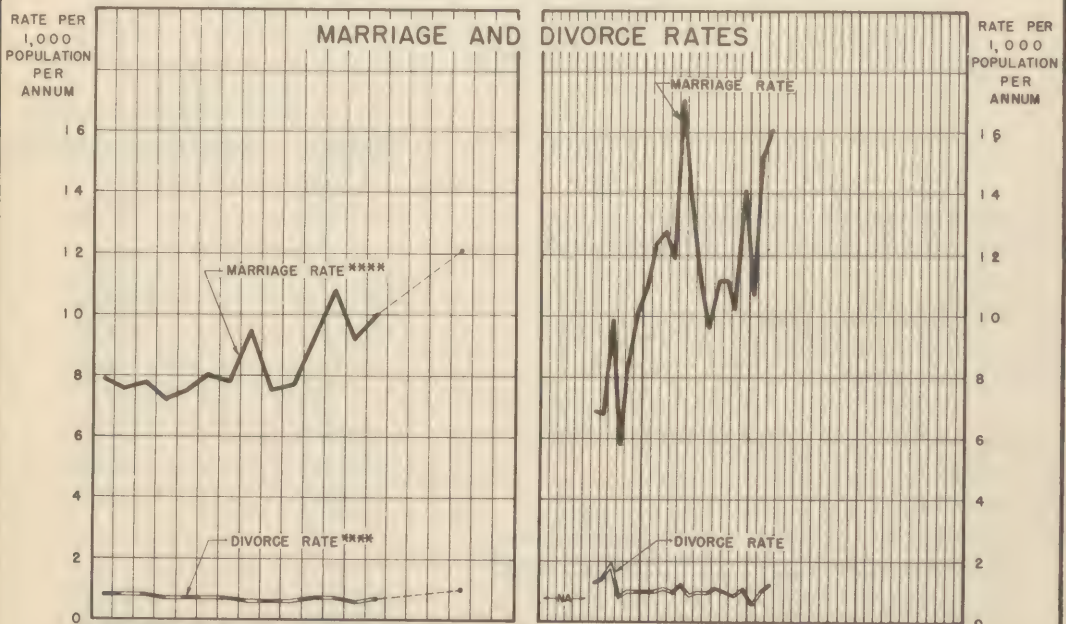
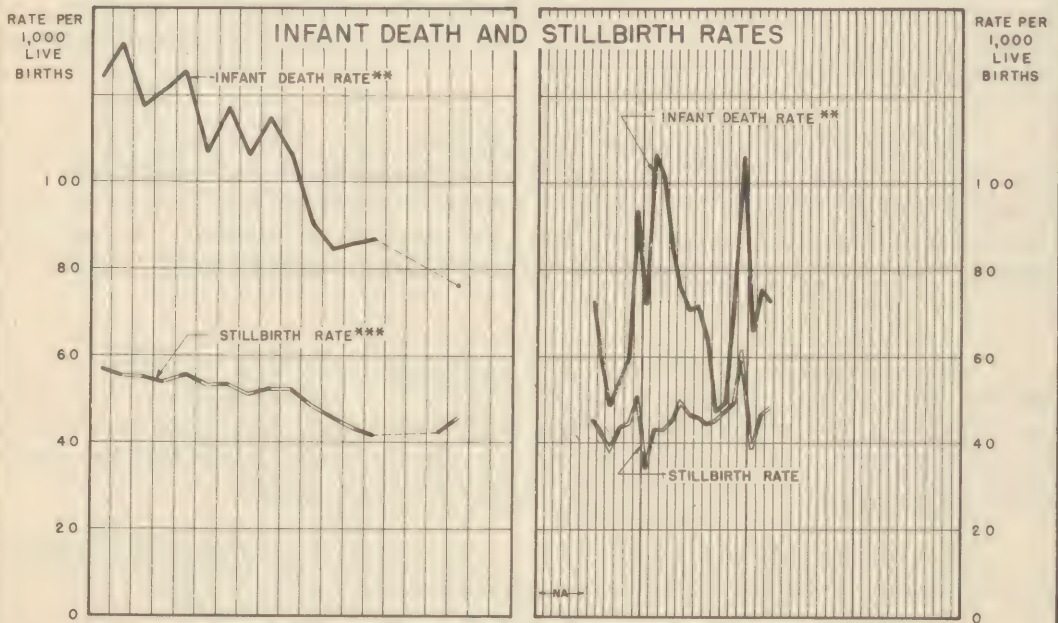
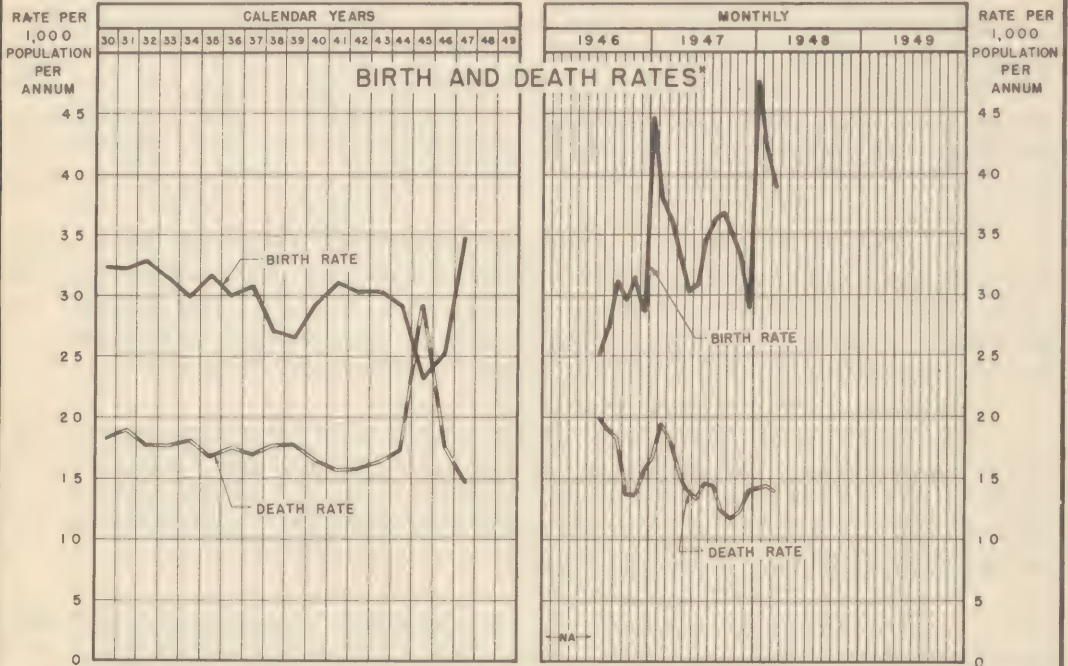
CAUSES OF DEATHS March

	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate/100,000 Population/Annum</u>
Tuberculosis, all types	12,697	192.0
Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	9,608	145.3
Pneumonia, all types	7,526	113.8
Congenital debility	4,661	70.5
Heart diseases	4,948	74.8
Cancer and other malignant tumors	4,427	66.9
Bronchitis	3,315	50.1
Nephritis	3,343	50.5
Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines of infants over two years of age	3,148	47.6
Senility	7,222	109.2

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

VITAL STATISTICS

REPORTED FOR POPULATION EXCLUSIVE OF JAPANESE ABSENT FROM JAPAN PROPER



* STILLBIRTHS NOT INCLUDED. JANUARY BIRTH RATE DATA INCLUDE DELAYED REPORTING OF BIRTHS.
 ** DEATHS OF LIVE-BORN BABIES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE. 1944-5 DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 *** 1944-5 DATA NOT AVAILABLE. **** 1944-5 DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 NOTE: NA-DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS; MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

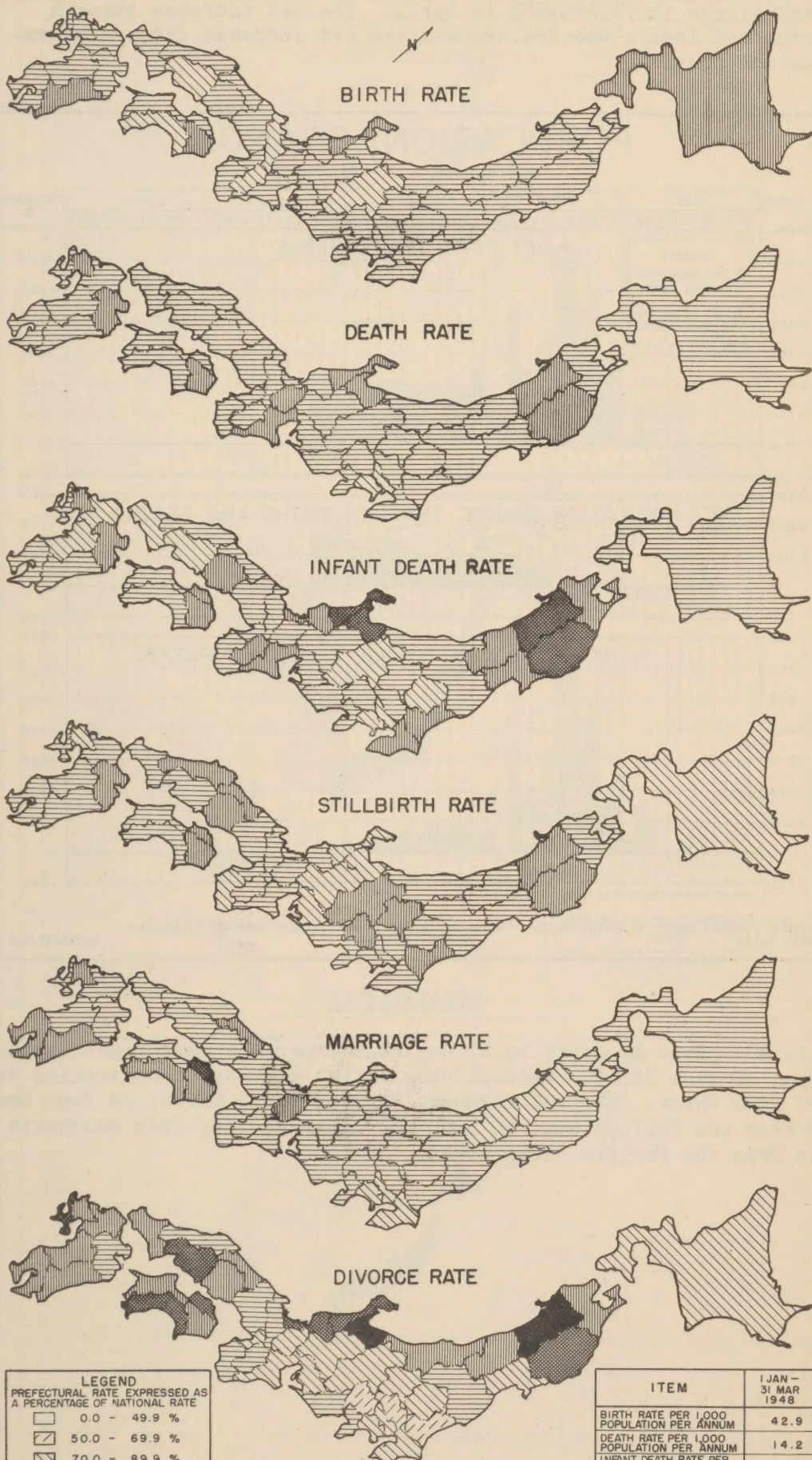
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PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

1 JANUARY - 31 MARCH 1948



LEGEND
PREFECTURAL RATE EXPRESSED AS
A PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL RATE

	0.0 - 49.9 %
	50.0 - 69.9 %
	70.0 - 89.9 %
	90.0 - 109.9 %
	110.0 - 129.9 %
	130.0 - 149.9 %
	150.0 % AND OVER

NOTE
BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, MARRIAGE RATE
AND DIVORCE RATE DATA ARE BASED ON
CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.

ITEM	1 JAN - 31 MAR 1948
BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	42.9
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	14.2
INFANT DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	71.4
STILLBIRTH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	44.7
MARRIAGE RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	14.0
DIVORCE RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	0.9

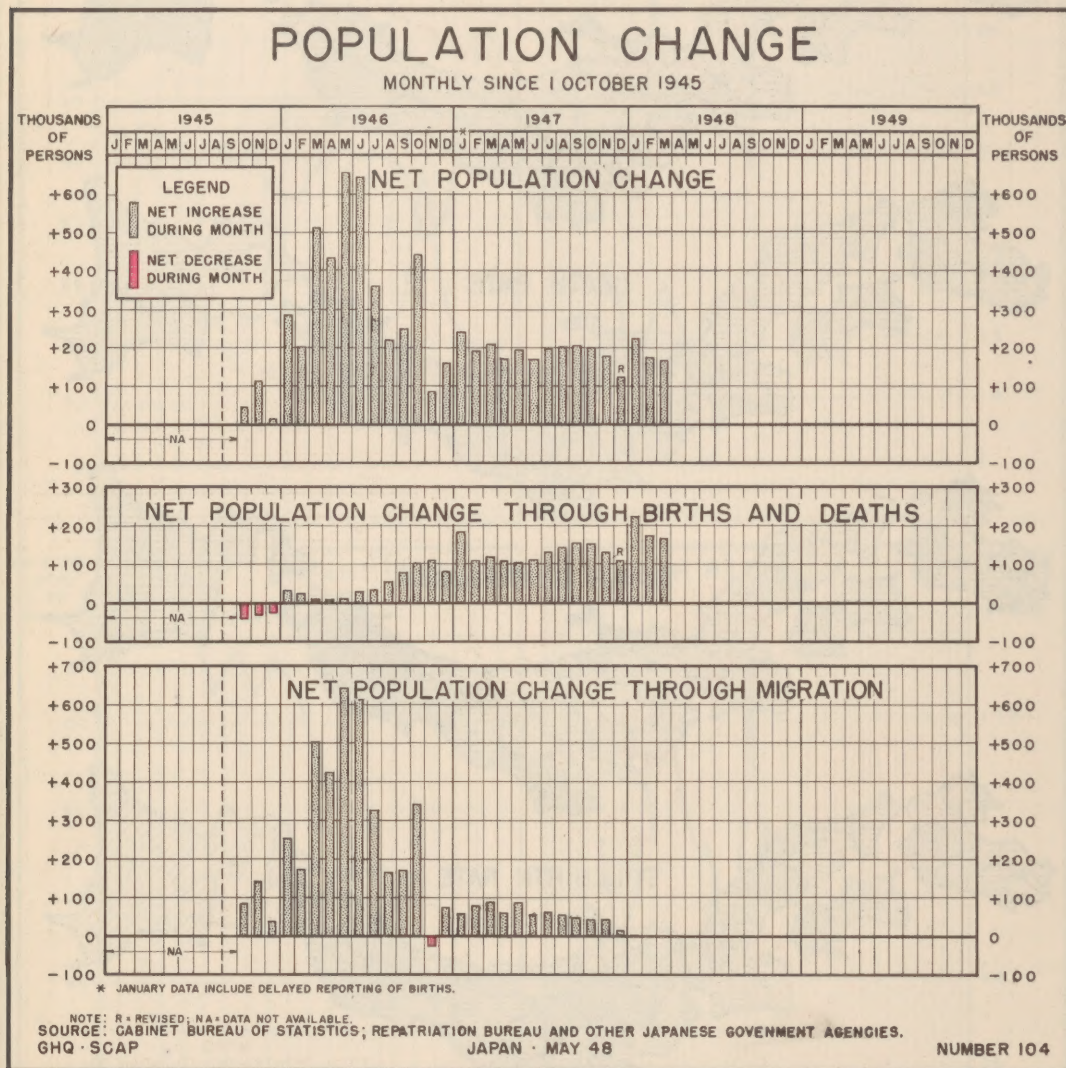
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
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Population

39. The population increased an estimated 166,455 over the March figure to 79,690,953 in April. The net increase through births and deaths was 166,451 and the net increase through migration was four.

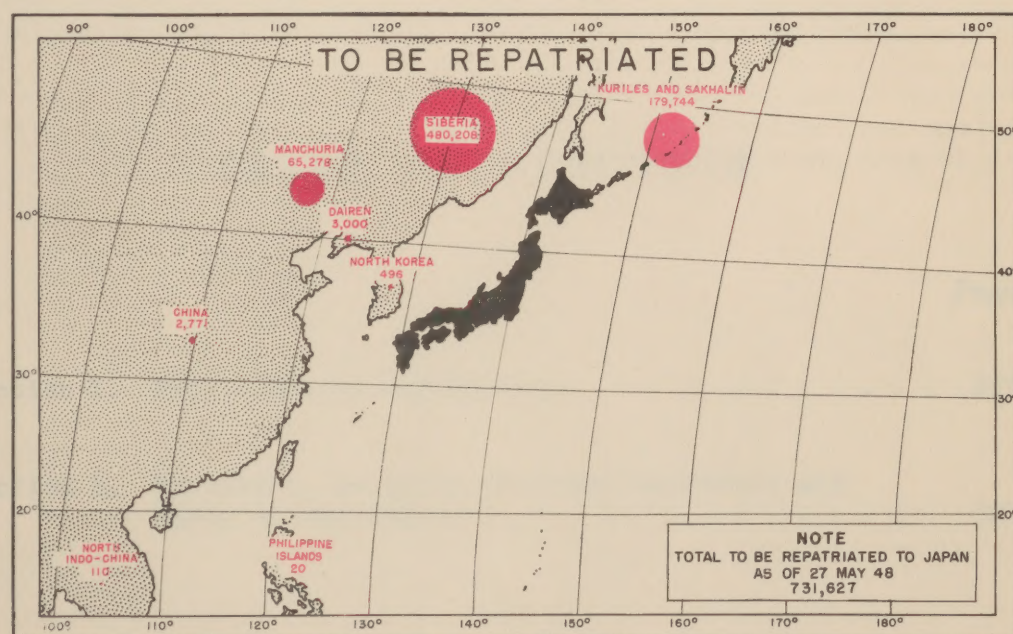
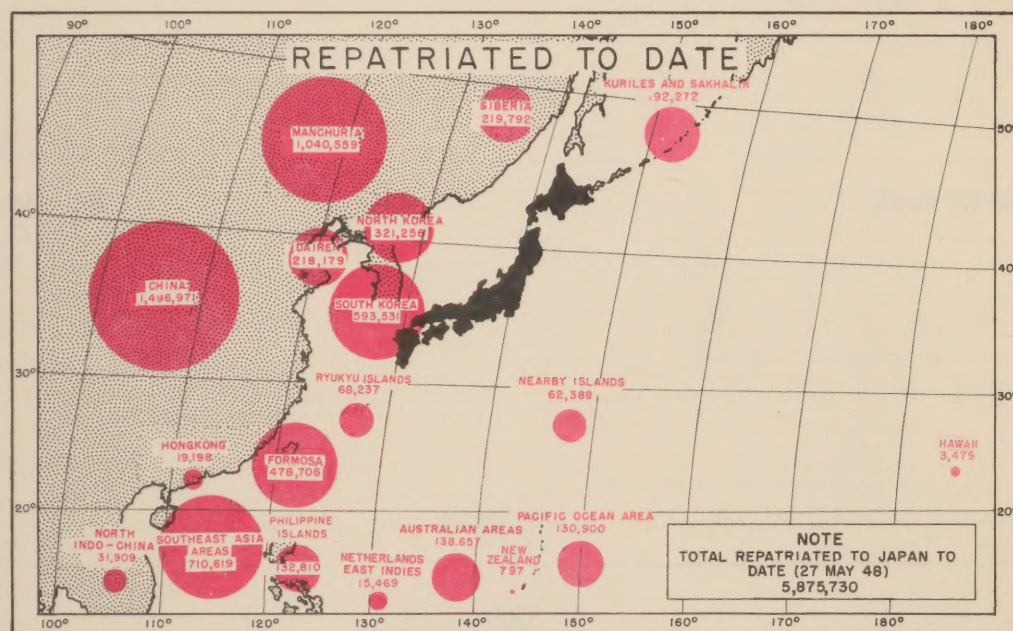
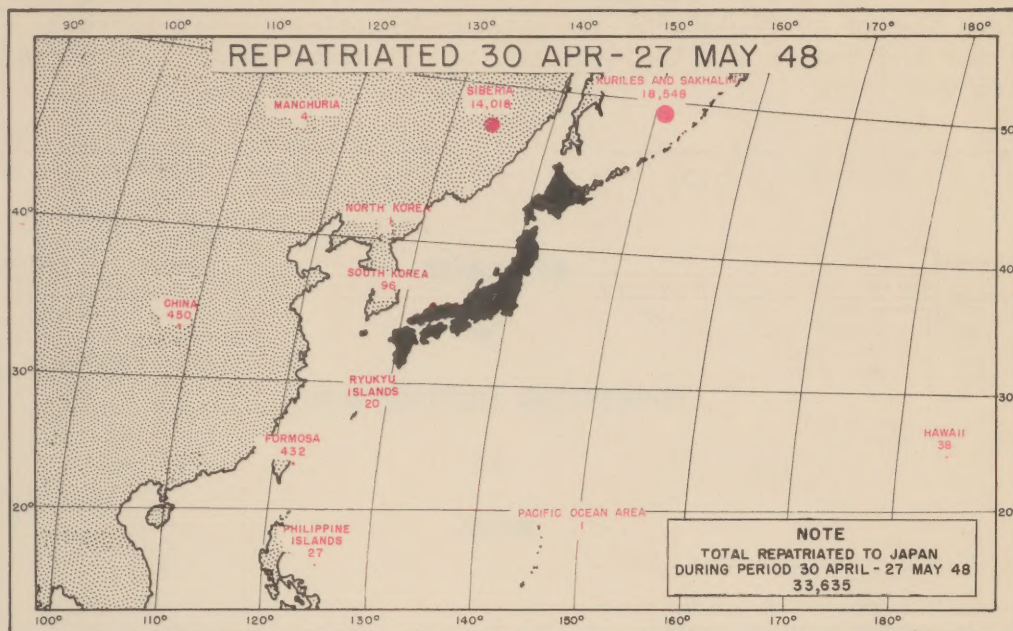


REPATRIATION

40. From 30 April to 27 May 33,635 persons were repatriated to Japan of whom 32,567 returned from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, 450 from China, 432 from Formosa, 96 from South Korea, 38 from Hawaii, 27 from the Philippines, 20 from the Ryukyus, four from Manchuria and one from the Pacific Ocean area.

REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

STATUS AS OF 27 MAY 1948



NOTE: AREAS OF RED CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO INDICATED NUMBERS OF REPATRIATES
GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - MAY 48

NUMBER 105

REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

THE DATA ARE BASED ON THE 1940 CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE 1940 JAPANESE CENSUS.

POPULATION CHANGE



REPATRIATED TO DATE

